

We have just examined a fragment of the task of some extinct species of animal, which, when living, must have been a monster indeed. The specimen was found a few days since, by our friend, W. H. B. Page, Esq., on his farm, near this place. The fragment obtained seems to be the middle part of the tusk. It is six feet long, twenty-one inches in circumference at the large, and seven inches at the smaller end, and is nearly in the form of an arch of a circle. It has the pure whiteness and grain of ivory, but unfortunately its strength has departed, and it can be broken into pieces by the fingers. It was found embedded in a gravel bank where Leading Creek passes through Mr. Page's farm. This farm, with some portion of the bottom adjoining it, is underlain by a bed of water-worn pebbles, showing that it is of at least comparatively recent formation. The bank of Leading Creek, at the point where this tusk was found, is sixty feet high, composed almost entirely of gravel. It was embedded in this gravel, ten feet from the bank and both ends exposed. As the embankment gradually washed away by the rains and floods, the exposed ends of the tusk crumbled away with it, leaving but the middle portion.

What may have been the length of this wonderful tusk, and the magnitude and strength of the animal which supported it, may be partly conjectured from the dimensions of the portion recovered. We have no means of forming an estimate of how much of the larger end is lost, but taking the circumference of the two ends of the fragment, we find that it tapers but one-seventh of its circumference in six feet of length. Allowing it, therefore, a regular taper until it terminates in a point, and it would give something like forty feet to that end. This is long enough for our purpose, and we leave the imagination of our readers to extend it in the other direction to their full satisfaction.

When did these gigantic animals live, and why, and when the race became extinct, are questions for which we have no answer. That they once lived in considerable numbers throughout our globe, as well as other portions of the earth, is abundantly proved by the remains which are everywhere found. But their history was probably lost long before man began upon the earth.

That our planet has passed through many periods, each producing its own peculiar species of animal and vegetable forms, which became extinct, and gave place to others suited to its changing states, and these to others still, before man appeared upon the stage, is, we believe, the conclusion of all scientific men of the present day. That this is a relic of one of the pre-Adamite races may therefore be safely concluded.

It was probably cotemporary with other species of extinct animals and plants, which could not live in the present order of the elements, and which disappeared gradually as the earth became fitted for the reception of man, the end of its creation. The Geologist can read the successive orders of these animal and vegetable forms, in the fossils scattered through all countries; but the duration of these periods, whether measured by thousands of years, or millions of ages, the records do not tell. All he can do to satisfy our curiosity in these respects is, to demonstrate, that away back in the unrecorded past, before history, before tradition, before man, the earth produced these forms and deposited them where they are now being found, and studied, and translated as the authentic documents the otherwise unrecorded ages. Speculation might find an ample field, and imagination abundant exercise in treating on themes suggested by this relic. But we have not time, nor do we suppose it would profit our readers to indulge in the pleasant past-time. We simply place upon record the finding of the relic, and add that the curious can see it by calling at the residence of Mr. Page.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.
A convention of professional Union-servers met at the city of Baltimore, on the 7th inst., according to order, and in less than two days performed the stupendous feat of nominating John Bell, of Tennessee, for President, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice President.

They also "resolved" that any platform they could adopt would be construed differently in different localities, and so they would adopt no platform but "The Union, the Constitution, and the Laws." If everybody who is in favor of this platform could be induced to vote the ticket, it would be elected by an overwhelming majority.

But, unfortunately for the hopes of the candidates, the people, before voting, will be apt to ask how these patriotic gentlemen interpret the Constitution. We have a slight impression that it is interpreted differently in different localities; and the character of the chief actors in this grand Council will make thoughtful citizens hesitate before they throw away their votes on this ticket.

It is not to be denied that there were some very respectable gentlemen of a bygone age, who amused themselves in this performance. Neither is it to be denied that the controlling influence was the most intense pro-slaveryism of the South. The controlling spirits, and the Southern editors who support the movement are so intensely Southern, that their whole capital consists in denouncing, not only the Republicans, but the Democratic party, as well as the Southern Democrats, as well as the Northern Democrats.

THE SLAVE TRADE LEGALIZED.

It is well known that the leaders of the Democratic party at the South are determined on the revival of the African slave trade. In the early days of our country, when Washington, and Madison, and Jefferson, and Franklin, and Jay, and their compatriots, held sway in the councils of the Nation, it was confidently believed that if the trade from Africa could be stopped the system would die out in a few years, in all the States. They therefore obtained the insertion of a clause in the Constitution which authorized Congress to prohibit this traffic after the year 1808; South Carolina and Georgia refusing to come into the Union if it was prohibited before that time. As the time limited had expired, Congress proceeded by various enactments to put a stop to the infamous practice. Among other means used, the Government of the United States urged, with the utmost earnestness, upon the Governments of Europe, the necessity of pronouncing the trade piracy by all civilized nations, and setting them the example, by act of Congress, our Government declared the trade to be piracy, and punishable with death.

The nomination of Mr. Everett is one "eminently fit to be made" by such a Convention. Mr. Everett is also a preserved "fossil" of the olden time. He is a finished scholar, so far as mere literary culture can make him one. In private life, like Mr. Bell, he is, so far as we know or believe, a model of conventional "respectability." We don't suppose he would do a vulgar thing more than he would permit an atom of dust on his polished boots. He is, in short, very "respectable."

He commenced life as a Minister of the Gospel, but not liking the necessary "vulgarity" of the duties belonging to the office—such as administering the ordinance to common people, and reading service over deceased mechanics and laborers—he quit that field of uncongential labor, and in process of time the Cottonocracy of Boston sent him to Congress. Here he distinguished himself by delivering the first oration in favor of slavery, ever heard upon the floor of the House. It was then that John Randolph, of Virginia, administered to him that terrible rebuke, which sent Mr. Everett into private life, from which he is not likely to be called by the people. With his long, bony finger pointed at the Massachusetts clergyman, and in his shrill, but never forgotten tones, Randolph said "do not forget the heart, and despise the head of that man, and especially the Northern man, who could justify slavery on principle." Mr. Everett subsided.

For the last dozen or twenty years, Mr. Everett has been engaged in repeating an oration on Washington. It is gotten up in the very best style of the rhetorician, and delivered in the smoothest accents of the most polished and practiced declaimer. It is, in fact, a very pretty thing. The only wonder is, how Mr. Everett can, for 820 or 850, repeat, for the five-hundredth time, this splendid piece of pretty declamation. For his expenses, and \$50 for the exhibition, Mr. Everett will come by the way of Pomeroxy on his way to be inaugurated Vice President, and "recite his piece." And we will guarantee he will do it well!

For these great services Mr. Everett ought to be elected. But an ungrateful people will not probably reward the patriot by bestowing on him their votes. On reflection, however, Mr. Everett should not consent to run. Many of the voters are not "respectable," as Mr. Everett defines that word, and his immaculate respectability might be sullied if he should cast a ballot for him. Our advice to Mr. Everett would be to continue the recitation of his well committed declamation. *Vive la hump!*

DEMOCRATIC CORRUPTION.
The Committee appointed by Congress to investigate the alleged corruptions of high officials, are developing scenes of fraud and peculation, bribery and corruption, before undreamed of. It will be remembered that Buchanan sent in his solemn protest against the investigation. This aroused a suspicion that there were darker scenes behind the curtain than even rumor had breathed to the public. This is now proved to be true.

The Committee found on the books of the Bank of the Metropolis, that many hundreds of thousands of dollars had been placed there and checked out by Wendell, the Public Printer, and others in the employ of the Administration; while the books were so kept as purposely to conceal the names of the parties to whom it was paid. The books are full of such entries as these: "To save the Union, \$50,000," &c. But the Bank officers would give no information to the Committee. They therefore summoned Wendell, himself, who has been several times before them, and although reluctantly, of course, has made disclosures which appal the guilty parties.

He testifies that ten thousand and even fifteen thousand dollars were given for a single vote in Congress in favor of the passage of the "English bill." This is only a specimen. That open, direct, corrupt bribery has been the common practice of the Administration, is proved by the sworn testimony of its own tools, before the committee. The report, when completed, will show the most rotten, festering corruption in the bosom of the Administration, which ever preyed upon the vitals of any Government. The whole country will be startled by the disclosure, if, indeed, the magnitude of the crimes it discloses does not make it appear like fiction.

From Washington.
NEW YORK, May 8.—Mr. Wendell's testimony before the Covode Committee established the fact that he expended between \$30,000 and \$40,000 on the English Bill, part of which has been traced and the rest in a fair way of discovery. The evidence of Simon Johnson furnishes another link in the chain providing that the Leocompton Constitution was made here and sent to Kansas by an Administration agent.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.
A Southern editor, corresponding with his paper, writes as follows: "High prices for board, the hot climate, the fear of yellow fever, and 'Southern assassination,' has rid the Convention and the city of many annoyances. Such is the result of the assassination of the Yankees, that it is almost impossible to tell them from their quarters after nightfall. They retire early, pray for the nomination of Douglas and their immediate delivery from so hot a climate. They try very hard to eat like Southerners by eating rice and turnip salad, but invariably retire from the table with potatoes and a lump of salt in their pockets."

When brother Cox left Columbus to attend the National Convention, he was Douglas men, of whom he is the file leader, were confident of the success of their favorite, and arrangements were made enthusiastically to purchase a hundred rounds of ammunition, to be fired upon the receipt of the news of the triumph of their nominee. We have heard of the many explosions of wrath within the last ten days, but none of powder from the street is, why don't you shoot?—These politicians are funny fellows.

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN MCNAIR STREET.

The Park Reporter, of the 28th ult., furnishes the following particulars of one of the most horrible and atrocious assassinations that ever stained the annals of McNair county: On Sunday night, the 22d inst., six miles south of this place, a negro man, belonging to Mr. John P. Erwin, entered the house of his master, at the hour of twelve o'clock, or thereabouts, and assaulted Mr. and Mrs. Erwin, while they were asleep in bed, and beat them over the head with a cudgel, in such a manner as to almost instantly kill Mrs. Erwin, and but little hope is entertained of Mr. Erwin's recovery. There was intense excitement manifested among those who assembled at the house where the crime was committed, and so over-whelming was the evidence against the negro boy, whose name is Henry, that the excited populace brought strongly upon the dealing summarily with the criminal, but the mobbish passion was allayed, and under a promise that he should not be dealt with until examined by the authorities, Henry confessed his guilt—said in addition to this he was master, John P. Erwin, but he had no thought of injuring his mistress. Henry was examined before a committing court and ordered to jail, where he awaits his trial. The negro boy gives no excuse for his enormous cruelty and grievous crime—there was a young lady sleeping in the room, and in an adjoining room, that occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Erwin. She was aroused when the vile monster commenced his hellish work of assassination, and heard Mrs. Erwin's name. Henry was committing the deed, and he fled, and was happily for us, succumbed before it.

Again, when the Leocompton Bill was under consideration, two years ago, he said: "This whole controversy is at last reduced and contracted into a quarrel on your part for revenge against my adversary. Instead of your contending for principles, you will suppress their remonstrances and punish their authors as mutineers. Nevertheless, you will not succeed in discrediting and proscribing them, for either you provide for yourself a pretext, or in lieu of that you go down to 1860 under the influence of sentiments and feelings very different from that of 1858. A party in power in the first year of an Administration is apt to be bold and generally to feel hesitatingly. You will reach the summits in New Hampshire, the plains in Mexico, and the halls of St. James in London, to find a Presidential candidate in 1860, who was against the Conference-Leocompton-Kansas Bill in 1858, and then, if you are not a party to the crime, you will have labored so pleasantly, shall be found yet remaining within your political communion, I think I can promise that you will come to a much better understanding with them than you have now."

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.
There are leading Delegates to the Chicago Convention here from nearly all the States, and they are numerous among them, but it is idle to speculate much as to results. The friends of Messrs. Bates, Chase, Seward, and Cameron, are all confident, each of these being backed by his own State. In the event of all these being equally divided, parties seem nearly equal in their preference. The friends of Messrs. McLean and Wade.

THE TENNESSEE RESOLUTIONS.
The following are the resolutions, presented in the Rump Convention by a delegate from Tennessee, on the basis of which it is hoped by some very accommodating Douglas men that they can patch up a truce with part or all of the Southern States, and get their favorite on the course: Resolved, That all the citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle their property in the Territories of the United States, and that under the Supreme Court of the United States, which we recognize as the correct exposition of the Constitution of the United States, neither their rights of person or property can be destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation.

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GOV. SEWARD'S PREDICTIONS VERIFIED.

The result at Charleston is a remarkable verification of what Gov. Seward told the Democrats on the floor of the Senate some years ago when they were passing the Nebraska and Leocompton bills. In his speech of March 17th, 1854, he said: "Senators from the slave holding States: You, too, suppose that you are securing peace and as victory in this transaction. I tell you now, as I told you in 1850, that it is an error. 'So' Even if those whom you denounce as factionists in the North, would let it rest, you yourselves would not be able to keep it. Hereafter, when having taken advantage—fraudulent—of the last of those compromises, to become, as you will be called the aggressors, by breaking the other, as will be alleged, in violation of pledged faith some hour, while the slavery agitation is rising higher than ever before, and while your ancient friends, and those whom you persist in regarding as your enemies, shall have been driven together by a common and universal sense of your injustice, what new mode of restoring peace and harmony will you then propose? What statesman will there be in the South then, who can bear the flag of truth? What statesman in the North, who can mediate the acceptance of your new proposals? Agitation of slavery will go on in some form, until the world around you is engaged in it. It is, then, high time for you to consider where you may expect to meet it next. I much mistake it, in that case, you do not meet it there, where we who were slave holding States, as you now are, are to be met, happily for us, succumbed before it."

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REMOVAL OF A RICH MAN'S DAUGHTER.

On Wednesday last, the daughter of a Mr. Kohlhammer, a very wealthy citizen of Milwaukee, and known as a large wholesale flour dealer, together with his servant girl, ran away from Milwaukee. The servant girl, it appears, who had made the acquaintance of a noted pick-pocket in Chicago, received a letter from him a few days since, urging her to come here, and if possible bring Mr. K.'s daughter with her.

The daughter, who is a very respectable girl and quite a lady in appearance, prevailed upon the father to send her and her father's money and came to Chicago on Wednesday with the servant girl, who had managed to get \$35 out of her own folks. They first went to a boarding house on the corner of La Salle and Michigan streets, but remained there only one night, and next day they fled to 213 Canal street.

The father in the meantime came in hot pursuit of the fugitives, and officer Walker was put on their track. By waiting at the depot and following up their trunk, he discovered their whereabouts, arrested them and gave them over to the father, who departed last night with the runaway for Milwaukee. The judge has just ruled that to transport slaves from Africa to the South is no offense, and that unless the Captain actually kidnaps them he cannot be punished. This decision, absurd and corrupt as it is, will, of course, be claimed by the party, as that in the case of Dred Scott, to be the law of the land, and binding upon Congress and the people. If it is allowed to stand, it is clear at once, that the piratical and infamous slave trade is legalized, and every Democrat who can raise a hundred dollars can have his "nigger."

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The father in the meantime came in hot pursuit of the fugitives, and officer Walker was put on their track. By waiting at the depot and following up their trunk, he discovered their whereabouts, arrested them and gave them over to the father, who departed last night with the runaway for Milwaukee. The judge has just ruled that to transport slaves from Africa to the South is no offense, and that unless the Captain actually kidnaps them he cannot be punished. This decision, absurd and corrupt as it is, will, of course, be claimed by the party, as that in the case of Dred Scott, to be the law of the land, and binding upon Congress and the people. If it is allowed to stand, it is clear at once, that the piratical and infamous slave trade is legalized, and every Democrat who can raise a hundred dollars can have his "nigger."

THE TENNESSEE RESOLUTIONS.
The following are the resolutions, presented in the Rump Convention by a delegate from Tennessee, on the basis of which it is hoped by some very accommodating Douglas men that they can patch up a truce with part or all of the Southern States, and get their favorite on the course: Resolved, That all the citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle their property in the Territories of the United States, and that under the Supreme Court of the United States, which we recognize as the correct exposition of the Constitution of the United States, neither their rights of person or property can be destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation.

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REMOVAL OF A RICH MAN'S DAUGHTER.

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